Hon. Secretary of St[illegible]

American Recorder.

E PLURIBUS UNUM

——" Be just, and fear not ;
Let all the ends thou aim'st at
Be thy Country's, thy God's, & Truth's."

VOL. VIII] WASHINGTON, N. C.—FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1823. [NO. 397.

Laws of the United States.

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT vesting in the State of Virginia the right of the United States to all fines assessed for non-performance of militia duty, during the late war with Great Britain, within said State.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all right which the United States have to the fines assessed upon the citizens of the State of Virginia, for the non-performance of militia duty during the late war with Grate Britain, shall be, and the same is hereby, vested in the said State.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all moneys in the hands of those who now are, or heretofore have been Marshals, or Deputy Marshals, which may have been collected from the fines aforesaid, after deducting the expense of collecting the same, and the cost of any suit or suits which may have been brought against said Marshals or Deputy Marshals, in consequence of the collection of said fines, shall be paid by them, respectively, to the Treasurer of said State.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said fines shall be recovered, by the said state, under such regulations, provisions, and restrictions, as shall be prescribed by the Legislature thereof: *Provided*, That, if the provisions of this act are accepted by the State of Virginia, that state shall indemnify the United States against any charge or charges which has already accrued, or which may hereafter be made, in consequence of the assessment and collection of said fines.

PHILIP P. BARBOUR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
Washington, March 3, 1823: Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT further to prolong the continuance of the Mint at Philadelphia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An act concerning the Mint," approved March the third, one thousand eight hundred and one, is hereby revived, and continued in force and operation, for the further term of five years, from the fourth day March next.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, during continuance of the Mint, at the city of Philadelphia, the duties which were enjoined on the commissioner of loans, for the state of Pennsylvania, by the second section of the act, entitled "An act concerning the Mint," passed on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and one, shall be performed by the Collector of the port of Philadelphia, for the time being.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That, when any silver, brought to the mint for coinage, shall require refining, the expense of the materials used in the process shall be deducted from the amount of the deposite; and that, when silver so deposited, shall be of a quality superior to that of the legal standard of the silver coins of the United States, a deduction shall be made from the amount, equal to the expense of the copper necessary to reduce it to the said standard, and that all such deductions be regularly accounted for, by the Treasurer of the Mint, to the Treasury of the United States.

Approved, March 3, 1823.

AN ACT to continue in force an act, entitled "An act regulating the currency within the United States, of the gold coins of Great Britain, France, Portugal, and Spain, & the crowns of France and five franc pieces," passed on the twenty-ninth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, so far as the same relates to the crowns of France and five franc pieces.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the act, entitled "An act regulating the currency within the United States, of the gold coins of Great Britain, France, Portugal, and Spain, and crowns of France and five franc pieces," passed on the twenty-ninth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, as relates to the crowns of France and five franc pieces, shall be, and the same hereby is, continued in force, for the further term of four years, from and after the fourth day of March next.

Approved, March 3, 1823.

AN ACT to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to remit the instalments due on certain lots in Shawneetown, in the state of Illinois.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Trasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to remit the instalments due, and to become due, on lots numbered eleven hundred and thirteen and eleven hundred fourteen, in Shawneetwon, in the state of Illinois, and a patent, or patents shall issue for the same, as in other cases; which said lots are used as a public square.

Approved, March 3, 1823.

AN ACT to alter the times of holding the District Court of the United States for the District of Vermont.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the District Court of the United States for the District of Vermont, shall be hereafter holden on the sixth day of October, and on the twenty-fourth day of May in each year, instead of the tenth day of October and the twenty-seventh day of May, as is now required by law: *Provided*, That if either of the days prescribed by this act, for holding this court shall be a Sunday, then the said Court shall commence and be holden on the following day.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all proceedings of a civil or criminal nature, now pending in, or returnable to said Court in the same manner as if no alteration of the time for holding said Court had taken place.

Approved, March 3, 1823.

AN ACT altering the time of holding the Circuit Court in the districts of Maine and New Hampshire.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the terms of the Circuit Court, which are now directed by law to be holden annually in the district of Maine, at Portland [illegible] eighth day of May; and at Wiscasset, on the eighth day of October: and in the district of New Hampshire, at Portsmouth, on the first day of May; and at Exeter, on the first day of October, shall be hereafter holden at Portlrnd, on the first day of May; at Wiscasset, on the first day of October; at Portsmouth, on the eighth day of May; and at Exeter, on the eighth day of October, in said districts, in each year; and when either of said days shall be Sunday, the session of said court shall commence on the day next following; and all causes, suits, actions, process, pleadings, and proceedings, of every description, existing or depending in the Circuit Court, in the districts aforesaid, shall be returnable to, and proceeded with, in due form of law, at the times conformable to the alterations herein provided for.

Approved, March 3, 1823.

AN ACT supplementary to "An act for the better organization of the Courts of the United States within the State of New York."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from final decrees or judgments, in the District Court of the Northern District of the state of New York, there shall be an appeal to the Southern District of said state, in the same manner, and upon the same terms, as from other courts to their respective Circuit Courts.

Approved, March 3, 1823.

AN ACT for the better organization of the District Court of the United States within the state of Louisiana.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the more convenient transaction of business in the cou ts of the United States within the state of Louisiana, the said state shall be, and the same is hereby, divided into two districts; in manner following, to wit: The counties of Attakapas, Opelousas, Rapide Natchitoches, and Ouachits, shall compose one district, to be called the Western District of Louisiana; and all the remaining part of the said state shall compose another district of Louisiana; and all criminal actions, or civil suits, which have arisen in the Western District, together with all process, writs, recognizances, and records, belonging thereto, shall be transferred to the Western District; and there shall be, annually, only three stated sessions of the District Court for the Eastern Distrct, to be held at New-Orleans, on the third Mondays of November, February, and May; and there shall be, annually, one stated session of the said Court in the Western District of the state, to be held at Opelousas Court House, to commence on the third Monday of August; and the District Judge of the United States, for the state of Louisiana, is hereby authorized and required to hold special sessions of the said court, in the said Western District, for the trial of criminal or civil causes, whenever he may deem it expedient: That all process, writs, and recognizances, of every kind, whether respecting juries, witness, bail, or otherwise, which relate to the cases to be tried at the said special session, shall be considered as belonging to such sessions, in the same manner as if they had been issued or taken in reference thereto: That any special session may be adjourned to any time, or times previous to the next stated meeting of the District Court: That all business depending for trial at any special court, shall, at the close thereof, be considered as of course removed to the next stated term of the District Court: The said Judge shall appoint a Clerk of the said court in the Western District, who shall reside, and keep the records of the court, at the place where the sessions of the court are held, and shall receive, for the services performed by him, the same fees and compensation that are allowed to the Clerk of the said court of the Eastetn District of the state, and shall be subject, in every respect, to the same responsibilities.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, of the United States, be, and hereby is, authorized to appoint one person as Marshal, and one as District Attorney, for the said Western Judicial District [illegible] by this act, and that the terms of appointment and services, together with the duties and responsibilities of the said Marshal and District Attorney, respectively, for the district aforesaid, be, in all respects, the same within their said district as the terms of appointment and services, the duties and responsibilities, of the Marshal and District Attorney, respectively, of the Eastern District of the State of Louisiana, and said Marshal shall receive such fees and emoluments as are received by the Marshal of the United States for the State of Louisiana, and said Attorney an annual compensation of two hundred dollars and the same fees and emoluments as are allowed to the Attorney of the United States for the Eastern, Districr of Louisiana.

Approved March 3, 1823.

From the Charleston City Gazette.

THE STROLLER.

The National Advocate admits, without denial, that "*it is said* Mr. Crawford *strolled* into a public meeting, twenty five years ago, where an address was adopted complimentary to John Adams!" We are glad that the Advocate acknowledges the fact, at last. Mr. Crawford not only *strolled* into the meeting, but immortalized his *Republican* sentiments, by *signing* and (for ought known to the contrary) by *writing* the complimentary address to John Adams." It was the compliment *ad infinitum.* Mr. Crawford emphatically says to President Adams, "*with the most unlimited confidence in the firmness, justice and* WISDOM *of your administrotion, we pledge ourselves to* YOU *to support, &c.*"

This excursion or *strolling* of Mr. Crawford from the plain road of Republicanism into a fond and "unlimited" admiration of the Federalists and their administration, into the admiration of the *wisdom* and *justice* of the alien and sedition laws, must have been the result either of a sense of duty or of a most eccentric disposition. His words and his *acts* exhibit him to all intents and purposes, as a high-toned Federalist. If he was *sincere*, very well; many a clever fellow thought and felt with sincerity the sentiments which he has expressed; but the whole family of the *Republicans* were of very opposite opinion. If he was *not sincere*, he is a hypocrite without the advantage of hypocrisy: for he has ass[illegible] opinions and principles which must frustrate his hopes—and in eulogising the Federal administration in this ostentatious manner, while perhaps he secretly condemned it, he plays the traitor with that party and insults the Republicans! Thus having placed himself between two stools, let him sit down if he will—the consequences are proverbial.

But the editor of the Advocate thinks nothing of Mr. Crawford's address. He exclaims, "Can any thing be more ridiculous and absurd!" [the address?] "How triumphant should be, and will be Mr. Crawford's success, when *only such petty paltry charges* (as an "unlimited confidence in the justice and wisdom" of alien and sedition laws, and in the whole spirit and tenor of the administration of John Adams) can be preferred against him!"

Certainly these charges are nothing, nothing at all. Mr. Crawford has as much right to "stroll" in any assembly of thorough-going Federalists, and to speak, write and adopt their politics—he has as much right to his eccentricities as any other political adventurer. He has as much right as CATALINE had, *cujus libet rei simulator et dissimulator*—to pretend to BE what he is not, and to pretend NOT to be what he is. But let him not rest his hopes of "strolling" into the presidential chair, by the assistance of honest Republicans. Political consistency is honoured by all parties; and political consistency as a *Republican*, is rather an essential qualification *with us* in the candidate for the Presidency.

The political, like the religious apostate, is generally an object of doubt and suspicion. No man has confiidence in him. Like Richard "he has no brother, he is like no brother." But it may be urged that the charge comes with diminished force against Mr. Crawford, because in five & twenty years, he may have seen his errors, and become a *convert;* nay; as most converts go to the greatest extreme[illegible] forth as the hottest &[illegible]mon. 'Tis very well—we are glad he is no longer the open panegyrist of the Alien and Sedition laws—but we will not trust him. He may relapse; and we shall then be asked, did we not know him?

Mr. Crawford is neither characterised by consistency, nor the advocating of great national measures, but on the contrary, has "strolled" from both—his friends and subjects are bro't to their wit's end; and instead of longer *denying* the fact, which at first they faintly attempted, they now acknowledge and extenuate it! What in another would have been damning proof of political apostacy, is in Mr. Crawford a "*petty paltry*" offence!—The evil that cannot be put to flight is first to be deprived of its horrors, and then ridiculed as a "petty paltry charge." The radicals must indeed be reduced to their last shift, when they can find no other means of effecting their chief's escape from such *an argument under his own hand*, than by admitting that he sometimes "strolls" into improper places! Go on, Gentlemen—divert yourselves and your readers at this rate as much as you please, still *Mr. Crawford was a federalist!* Embellish and disguise the sin—laugh at it as a "petty paltry charge"—still you must swallow the truth; *Mr. C. was a federalist.* Colour the fact, and paint the docment "an inch thick," still Mr. C. was a federalist, "and to that complexion must he come at last."

Notice is hereby given,

THAT Walter Hanrahan lately of the County of Beaufort and Town of Washington is dead, and that the undersigned at May Term last, qualified as Executors to his last Will and Testament—All those indebted to the Estate of the dec'd. are requested to make payment: and those having demands are requested to present them for payment within the time limitted by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

J. KENNEDY,
WM. HANRAHAN, } Ex'rs.
May 29, 1823.——3w

PRINTING,

Of all descriptions, neatly executed at this Office, immediately opposite the Store of Mr. Edward Quin, Main-Street.

AMERICAN RECORDER.

WASHINGTON—FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1823.

*** The *Washington Auxiliary Bible Society* will meet on Wednesday the 18th inst. at 5 P. M. in the Court-House, of which, the Members are requested to take notice.**

By Yesterday's Mails.

The latest advices from Europe are London dates to the 24th April received at Charleston, and from France by the Othello arrived at N. York to the 25th;

In the Othello, Mr. Forsyth our late minister to Spain came passenger.

These arrivals furnish very little additional intelligence, we extract from the different papers the most important.

The French army had entered Lagrono on their march to Pampeluna, and the Duke D'Angoullme had crossed the Edro on his way to Madrid. All accounts unite in stating that the inhabitants abandon their homes on the approach of the French army, and no resistance was made to their progress. This in all probability, is part of the system which has been heretofore resolved upon. The Spanish general, Mina, on whom great reliance is placed, has been zealous in his efforts to preserve the French from attack in their advance; his policy seems to have not been only to permit them freely to enter Spain, and march triumphantly to Madrid, but to attract them far to the north—to hem them in between some of the mountains, where they can be cut off with ease, and if the French allow themselves to be thus decoyed, their ates is sealed. There has, however, been some skirmishing at Lagrono. The Lieut. General, commanding the 4th division of the army of the Pyrennees, writes a despatch on the 13th of April, in which he states, that on arriving before Lagrono, he sent a captain of ordnance with a flag of truce, but he was fired upon. The attack then commenced. The town of Lagrono was occupied by six or seven hundred infantry, and 250 cavalry. The Spaniards had baricaded the gates of the bridge over the Ebro, and made a show of defending it. Not finding a ford, the French account states, they were obliged to carry the point were burst, and [illegible] second gates hard fighting. A drummer leaped the first gate, and opened the second, beating all the time a charge. The gates being opened, the cavalry were ordered to enter and pursue the Spaniards, who made an orderly retreat, but being overtaken by a superior force, Don Julian Sanchez, 64 officers, 300 musquets, &c. were taken, with the loss of about 30 killed. All this is but skirmishing. The marshal Duke of Reggio has passed the Ebro—his troops occupy Briviesca—the second corps is moving upon Saragossa—the third, under prince Hohenloe, is blockading St. Sebastians and Pampeluna; and, if as yet there has been no signal victories, there have been no fatal reverses.

A London date of April 24, says, the French army, though in Spain, has hitherto made no impression on it; and seems to be pursuing a most wary course. But at sea, several captures are said to have been made on both sides; and we infer the war on that element will be carried on with spirit. The policy and determination of this country are evidently neutrality—But if, as is rumoured, Russia has intimated an intention to assist France, we should think it *impossible* to preserve it; and if any thing like a general war takes place in Europe, produce of all kinds will feel most sensibly its effects.
Charleston Gazette.

M. de Franck, Charge d'Affairs from the Court of Austria, arrived at Toulouse on the 20th of April from Madrid, on his way to Paris. He left that city on the 8th, at which time all was tranquil, but on his journey he found the Spaniards making preparations to receive the French army.

Vessels were daily arriving at Bayonne, with provisions for the troops and fodder for the horses, but were ordered for Bilboa, without discharging.

TOULOUSE, APRIL 23.

About 450 Spaniards arrived yesterday under the charge of a detachment of the 45th and some gendarmes; they are a part of 700 taken in the action near Santos Ladron. Eleven officers and 200 men made their escape. The prisoners have been put in the barracks of St. Charles, where they will remain till transferred to Avignon. 200 more taken at Guetaria are expected here.

It is said that the greatest force of the Spanish Constitutionalists is in Catalonia and Arragon.

A Courier has just arrived from Madrid. The entry of the French was not known when he left. Great exertions were making by those concerned in the revolution to organize a system of defence; the organization of new militia, conscriptions and other projects, more easily formed than executed were in agitation.

There is at least one letter in this city from Paris, which positively states, that the French army had made three attacks on Sebastians and were every time repulsed, with loss, by the Spaniards.—*Phil. Press.*

The Spanish Consul at Boston has given "notice to Neutrals in the present War, that the importation into the Spanish Dominions of goods, the growth or manufacture of France, Russia, Prussia, and Austria, is prohibited—and that to prevent any molestation from Spanish Cruisers, the usual Consular Certificates will be required. Vessels sailing without the provisions of the necessary Consular Documents, and especially the Clearance and Bill of Health, will be regularly reported and subjected, on their arrival at a Spanish port, to the most rigorous observance of the Health and Custom House Laws.

The following article from the N. York Mercantile Advertiser, particularly interests the citizens of this State. We do earnestly hope that our government will fairly and fully, reciprocate the British proceedings respecting the trade with the W. India Colonies. They will not we are confident permit any petty jealousies, to deprive us of a commerce at once so important to the merchant and agriculturist.

It is stated that the negociations between our government and that of the British, relative to the tonnage of vessels belonging to the latter, and the trade between the U. State and the British W. India Islands is suspended at least—and it is not improbable that our vessels will soon, by an Order of Council, be excluded from the British Islands.

BALTIMORE, MAY 31.

In addition to the intelligence from Rio Janeiro, by the ship Corinthian at this port, we learn that *Lord Cochrane* had arrived there and entered into the Imperial Brazilian service. He had taken the command of a fleet, consisting of a seventy-four, some had sailed for St. Salvador, for the purpose of destroying the King's fleet lying there. The manning of Cochrane's fleet was the cause of the impressment of sailors alluded to in the letter published in Thursday's American)—and the embargo of which we have heard was doubtless laid to prevent a knowledge of the object of the expedition reaching St. Salvador.
American.

The Ex-Emperor of Mexico, with his family and suite, embarked at Vera Cruz early last month, on board the British ship Rollins, which was to proceed in a few days for Italy.

HYSON TEA.

The fact has been demonstrated, that the genuine Hyson Tea may be successfully cultivated in this state.—The experiment has been tried, and the result has been the most satisfactory. A lady, the wife of Mr. John Newland, of Chatham County, found a seed much resembling that of Buck-wheat in the bottom of a box of Tea, which her husband had purchased in this town. She planted the seed in her garden and the produce was a plentiful crop. She gave some of the seed to Mrs. Farrington, the lady of Mr. John Farrington, of Chatham County, who also planted the seed; and the writer of this article obtained his information from Mrs. Farrington, and also obtained from her some of the Tea and seed. He planted the seed in his garden in this town, where it can be seen by those who are curious to witness the produce of the East Indies transferred to this western hemisphere.

The writer of this article has distributed, of the small portion of the seed borrowed by him, to many of his friends in this town and its vicinity.

A Treatise on the mode of curing this valuable plant, is quite desirable.
Fayetteville (N. C.) May 20, 1823.

ERIE CANAL NAVIGATION.

Arrived at Utica, during the week ending on May 20, 123 boats with 4703 bbls. flour, 830 do pork, 292 do ashes, 32 do oil, 76 do beer, 6 do eggs, 436 bush. wheat, 4794 do lime, 547 do Rye, 4794 galls. whiskey, 98506 feet boards & scantling, 20,000 lath, 8000 W. O. Pipe & hhd staves, 1192 M shingles, 4409 cedar posts, 6 tons lard, 25 do gypsum, 80 do furniture, 462 do merchandise, 11 do castings, 4 1-2 do machinery, 6 do hams, 3 do old copper.

Three young gentlemen of Indianapolis, the seat of government of the state of Indiana) have set out on a tour to the Pacific Ocean, for the purpose of exploring the country beyond the Stoney Mountains, and acquiring topographical information.
Ky. Rep.

Leather, ink, paste, books, &c: may be kept from mouldiness by a drop or two of the Oil of Lavender.

The Victory at New Orleans, the destruction of the British force on Lake Erie, the Peace, nor the Indian dance itself, seem to have excited half as much interest as the race on the Long Island course. The Post Offices of the District were thronged, and friends made no bones of invading the sanctity of seals, such was the morbid curiosity that prevailed—most of the folks here were content with their losses, as they considered the great performance of the colt Heury, equal to a victory over the Northern Courser, which feeling of satisfaction was considerably enhanced when it was known that the *tender hearted man*, Mr. Perdy, shed a plentiful shower of tears on the occasion, from which we understand he was not relieved until after the close of the third heat.
Metropolitan.

SURGERY.

We are informed that on Thursday the 17th of last month, Dr. Robertson, of this place, operated on a negro man belonging to Mr. Thomas Whiteside, of East Tennessee, and that the patient is recovering. The stone removed from the bladder weighed *four and one half ounces*, measured *six and one half inches* in its smallest, and *seven* in its greatest circumference.
Nash. Whig.

THE STONE.

M. Regneult, an able physician at Greenoble, well known for his success in many difficult cases, has just invented an instrument, by which the operation for the stone may be completed in two minutes. Several experiments have confirmed the astonishing fact.
U. S. Gazette.

A correspondent of the N Y. Commercial Advertiser recommends the planting of sunflower seeds, believing the leaves of these plants which grow very large, have the property of absorbing the *miasma* of bad air in the atmosphere, and consequently purifying the air.

Philadelphia contains 80 churches, of which 13 are Presbyterian, 10 Episcopalian, 8 Baptists, 14 Methodist, 5 Friends society, 4 Roman Catholick, 1 Unitarian, —other denominations 25.

Caucus! Caucus! Caucus!

Such is the incessant cry of the advocates of the Treasury Candidate! Not a single word to we hear about princiciples—not a word about services or qualifications! We have no objection to a caucus when it fairly expressess the public opinion; but it cannot be disguised, that in many instances, it has been perverted to mere personal advancement, in contempt of the interests, as well as the opinions of the people. Whenever that is the case, we hold a caucus to be wholly without obligation, and we do trust, should there be a Congressional caucus, the votes will be taken by yeas and nays, as affording some security that the opinions of the people will be fairly represented, against the management of the intriguers. We have no doubt that those who now cry out "Caucus," will resist every other mode of voting than by bollot. This will furnish the real test of their motive in advocating a caucus.
Washington Republican.

The more the subject of a Congressional caucus, to designate a candidate for the presidency, is considered, and commented on by the able writers in our public journals, the more inconsistent and improper appears the design. Why call on a body of men to select a candidate, who must decide between the different persons voted for by the electors, in case there is no choice? The people will not be bound by such a caucus; it cannot therefore be of any service, and ought not to be attempted. It would be opening a door for the most active intrigue, if a Congresssional caucus should be held, and previous notice of several weeks should be circulated thereof. Various ways would be adopted by the artful and intriguing candidate to draw to his interest a majority of the members who would attend the caucus. The promise of offices would operate as powerfully on the minds of those who do not merit them, as the scattering of gold among the unprincipled, and those who are in the market ready to support whoever will pay them best. The members of Congress ought never to be placed in such a situation by holding caucuses as to subject themselves to the seductive attempts of office-seekers. There are none in favor of a caucus to be held by the members of Cougress, but the particular friends of Mr. Crawford. None of the supporters of Mr. Adams, Gen. Jackson, or the other candidates, named, have advanced a wish for a Congressional caucus. Why are the partizans of Mr. Crawford so anxious to assemble a caucus the next winter at Washington, unless they have already sounded a sufficient number of the members, and have learnt their bearings, or how they may be cajoled into his interests, to give him a preponderating vote? Do they calculate stealing a march on the other candidates, because *they* are not favorable to a caucus nomination? They should remember the times has changed in some measure; and that the day have gone by in which caucusing was necessary in order to effect the election of a political friend. The people have learnt their own abilities and powers in deciding the relative merits of candidates, and need no caucus interference in their elective rights. The most honest, and the most capable person will command the votes, and caucuses cannot prevent it. If it were not so, how came Judge Woodbury elected Governor of New Hampshire by an overwhelming vote in opposition to the caucus candidate? And why in Connecticut have the caucus candidates for Lieut. Governor and Secretary failed of their election? Caucuses have lost their charm, the people have assumed their just rights, and no candidate need calculate upon an election because a few particular friends assemble in caucus and pass resolutions for his support.
Woodstock, (Vermont) Observ.

NEW YORK.

The following letter has been handed to us, from a highly respectable source, with authority to communicate the name of the writer to any gentleman who may desire it:
Wash. Rep.

BROWN'S HOTEL, June 5, 1823.

MESSRS. EDITORS:

I discover that a certain Journal in this City has recently published some remarks purporting to be an extract of a leter from a gentleman in New-York, in which it is stated that Mr. Crawford would receive the unanimous vote of that state for the Presidency.

Without presumeing to say that no such letter was ever received by the Editor, or any person else, I must be permitted to assert that no gentleman could have made such a statement, inasmuch as no gentleman could wantonly state that which is not true.

I am just from New York, and can assure you that the people are quite undetermined as to the person whom they will support in that state for the presidency; but Mr. Calhoun's prospect of success is unquestionably better, even at this time, than Mr. Crawford's.

THE PRESIDENCY.

We should judge by the different accounts which we have had from Washington and from an examination of them and a comparison one with another, that the close of the late session left the prospects of Mr. Adams increased and strengthened; himself honored, respected and feared; his services known, and his worth and integrity appreciated:—The prospects of Mr. Calhoun much the same as previous to the session:—The prospects of Mr. Clay blighted if not blasted—his attack on Mr. Adams under its circumstance, and the feat which he shewed of an open rencontre have operated on his cause:—And the prospects of Mr. Crawford ruined, notwithstanding the efforts of his friends and his own exertions.
Mobile Argus.

ON IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

We do not know that we ever read any thing stronger on this subject, the following extract from the Message of Gov. Robertson, to the Legislature of Louisiana, at the commencement of its annual session:—
Metropolitan.

"At the last session of the Legislature, I proposed for its consideration, the propriety of abolishing Imprisonment for Debt; or, in other words, of rescuing the individuals of society from the meanest of all slavery, and the most insulting of all tyranny, that of confinement in a jail by one of themselves. It is the boast of the institutions of America, to have secured the liberty of man against public oppression—whilst they have left it the victim of individual tyranny. The State, the United States cannot conduct even criminals to a

[illegible] trial before learned judges and impartial juries, whilst a creditor, by means of an oath, in the first instance, and subsequently, by the fiat of a single obscure justice of the peace, may lodge by the side of the convict, in the same mansion of vice & misery, an unfortunate & less favored debtor. Barrier after barrier is erected between the murderer and his cell, whilst the way is clear from obstructions, and the doors of the dungeon stand open wide for the reception of the debtor. But it would seem that the injustice and inhumanity of the practice, are objections, not sufficiently strong; to produce its abolition; will it be yielded up if it be shewn to be contrary to the Constitution? Is it not a violation of contract? Does it not add an engagement to that agreed on by the parties?—The promise is to pay money simply—the law *adds*, or render the body to prison.

"It may be, as has been said, that the laws are known, they are in the contemplation of the parties, that their provisions form a part of the agreement. But this, to the extent of the propositions as stated, is a fallacy; the parties contract with a view to none but constitutional laws. Laws violating a contract, are unconstitutional, and any change whatever, of the express agreement between the parties, is a violation of the instrument, and consequently void. *What would be the effect of an agreement on the part of an individual, to undergo imprisonment for a certain time in discharge of a debt?* Would the courts enforce it? It is belived that they could not—because the right of liberty is inalienable—because the person is secured against unreasonable seizures—because cruel punishment cannot be inflicted. But if imprisonment be not found in the contract or, if found, be nugatory, can it be superadded by the laws, and considered binding on the parties? although all these principles are violated, as well as the sacredness of the contract itself."

COMFORT TO DRUNKARDS.

A hearty old fellow, who was at the siege of Quebec and the death of Wolfe, and born in 1722, was brought into the city-hall watch house on Tuesday evening, intoxicated. His son is 62 years of age, and he appears at the age of 101 years, to be quite spry and cheerful: but he should mend his habits before they are confirmed.

Nat. Adv.

GABRIEL PUFF's CHOICE OF A WIFE.

Should Heaven design for him a wife
To soothe the cares of passing life,
The choice of Gabriel Puff—
Would be no ordinary dame;
But one who'd think 'twere not a shame
To eat a pound of snuff!—

Her weight two hundred pounds or more,
Her age from fourteen to fourscore;
Her flesh, soft, smooth or rough;
No matter what her form or mien,
Provided she cannot restrain
Her appetite for snuff.

Be she of high or low degree,
Rich, poor, or grave, or full of glee
Mild, complaisant or gruff—
'Tis all the same to him forsooth,
Be she without a single tooth,
If she can gobble snuff.

Though she be made of "fire and tow"
Or like a blacksmith's bellows blow,
Or deign his ears to cuff;
Still will he glory in his bride,
Still will he suffer her to chide,
And cram her mouth with snuff—

Though black as ebony her skin,
And hairy be her arms and chin,
As a Canadian muff,
Though copper colour'd be her hue,
She'll find her Gabriel ever true,
If she's but true to snuff.

The choicest *stick* he will provide
To mop her mouth from side to side,
One pliant, smooth and tough;
In money too she shall be found,
To purchase ev'ry day a pound
Of tooth preserving snuff.

From morn to night, from night to morn,
Incessant at her box of horn
Her noddle let her stuff;
With mouth begrim'd from ear to ear
He would indeed, she should appear
A Bladder fill'd with snuff!

The above is selected (of *course*) for the Recorder, as no one in this community would have the temerity to attempt such a composition. Candidates however for Gabriel's preference will please address a line to him, care of A. B. at the sign of the snuff-bottle,—— street.

Washington, 10th June, 1823.

SHIPPING ARTICLES

For sale at this Office.

Ship News.

Arrived.

June 9, Schr. Friendship, Farrow, N. York.
10, Schr. George, Burt, do
Schr. Cordelia, Cook, Boston.
Schr. Convert Fuller, do
11, Schr. Decatur, Ludd, Philadelphia.
12, Schr. Sophronia Dole, Wa&e, W. Indies Sugar & Molasses to L. Leroy.

Cleared

June 7, Sloop Edenton, Walker, Phila Naval Stores & Lumber by E. Quin & others.
8, Schr. Nancy, Luther, N. York, Naval Stores & Cotton by Burbank & Potts.
Schr. Alert, Wallace, Baltimore, Naval Stores & Cotton by R. Grist & others
10, Schr. Charles Hays, Guthrie, N. Y. Naval Stores by J. Mastin & Son
12. Schr. Independence Holbrook, W. Indies, Lumber &c. by the Captain
Schr. Gen. A. Jackson, Tillet, Philadelphia. Naval Stores by Burbank & Potts.

Capt E. Burt of Schr. George, informs us, that on the 5th inst off the Capes of Virginia, he fell in with a Patriot Schooner mounting 18 guns, beating to the southward; and on the 8th, about 15 miles west of Cape Hatteras Light, fell in with an 15 gun Brig of the same description.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT

(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

ARTICLES.	*Per*	*D. C.*	*D. C.*	*Remarks.*
Bacon	lb.	9	10	
Butter		20	22	nom.
Bees Wax		30	32	
Brandy, French	gal.	2	2 50	dull
—— Apple		50		sales
—— Peach		1		
Corn	bush	50	55	sales
Cotton	lb.	9		
Coffee		30		sales
Candles		18		nominal
Cordage		12	14	
Flaxseed	bush			
Flour	bbl.	9	9 50	
Gin, Holland	gal.	1 25	1 50	
—— Country		50	55	nominal
Glass 10 by 12	50 ft.	6		
—— 8 by 10		4 50	5	
Iron, country bar	lb.	5	5 50	sales
—— sweads		6		
Lumber, Flooring		12		sales
Inch boards	M.	8	9	dull
Scantling		7	8	
Shingles 22 inch		1 50	1 60	dull
Staves W O hhd		16	18	dull
—— R. O. do.		7	8	sales
—— W O. bbl.		7	8	nom.
Head. W. O. hhd		16	18	dull
Lard	lb.	8	9	
Lead, bar		9		
—— ground in oil	keg	4 25	4 50	
Leather, sole	lb.	30		
—— upper	side	4	4 50	
Meal	bush	75		
Molasses	gal.	35		
Oil, Linseed		1 25		
—— Fish		40		
Naval Stores, Tar	bbl	90	1	dull
—— Pitch		1 30	1 35	
—— Rosin		1 10	1 25	
—— Turpentine		2 8	2 10	sales
—— do. Spirits	gal.		40	
Pork, cargo	bbl.	12	13	nominal
—— mess		13	14 50	
—— green	cwt.			none
Peas, Black eyed	bush	50		dull
—— Red		40	45	
Rum, Jamaica	gal.	90	1	dull
—— W. I.		70	75	
—— American		40	42	sales
Salt, Allum	bush	65	70	salse
—— Fine		60		
Sugar, Loaf	lb.	20		sales
—— Lump		16		sales
—— Brown		10	12	
Steel, Blistered		10	15	
—— German		18	20	
Tallow		10		
Tobacco Manufac.	cwt.	13		
—— Leaf		4	5	
Wine, Madeira	gal	3		dull
—— Teneriffe		1 60	1 75	dull
—— Sherry		1 60	2	sales
Whiskey		40		
Wheat	bush	1 10	1 20	nominal

THE semi-annual examination of the Students of Washington Academy commenced on Wednesday the 4th inst. and closed on the Friday following. The public on a former occasion has been apprised of the high opinion the Trustees of this Institution entertain of Mr. Hitchcock as a Teacher;—those sentiments they still possess to the fullest extent, unimpaired: And they never had more reason to be well satisfied with the improvement of the students in their various branches of learning than on this occasion—they generally bore a good examination, and acquitted themselves with great credit.

After the examination ended, the Preceptor with his Pupils repaired to the Court-House, attended by the Trustees, where he delivered to a highly respectable and crouded audience on the subject of education, a very appropriate and sensible address, which was followed by a variety of select pieces delivered by the students in quite a decent and handsome style.

By order of the Trustees,
NATH'L J. OLIVER, *Sec'ry.*

June 9th, 1823.

PICKED UP AT SEA,

IN lat. 38, long. 74, a BOAT made of white oak, long-boat built; 16 feet keel; and varnished both out & inside.

The owner can have her on application to the Editor of the Recorder, or to capt. Fuller of the Sch. Convert belonging to Barnstable, Mass. by proving property, & paying the customary charges.

June 13.——1i

Engine No. 1.

THE officers and men attached to Engine No. 1. are notified to meet at the Court-House at 4 o'clock, P. M. on Saturday next, the regular meeting, for the purpose of exercising the Engine. Notice will be given by the ringing of Mr. Gallagher's Bell: at the expiration of fifteen minutes after which, the roll will be called, and all absentees fined agreeably to the Laws—

By the Ordinance of the Commissioners, former absentees are required to make an excuse for such absence—Warrants will be immediately commenced against those who may fail to appear and render such excuse.

RICHARD GRIST, *Capt.*

June 12, 1823.

Notice.

THERE was picked up on the 1st day of April, 1823, in the County of Currituck, near the Light House, two sacks of Cotton, marked as follows:

Q. No. 289.
ss. ,, 294.

The above described bales were sold according to law by the subscriber on the 16th day of April, 1823, for the benefit of those concerned.

BANISTER MIDYETT,
Commissioner of Wrecks for 7th district of Currituck County.

15 hhds. superior retailing MOLASSES,
5 ,, W. I. RUM,
Roanoke cut & Balt. whole HERRINGS,
Baltimore Sup. FLOUR.

For sale by

June 5—3t396 R. GRIST.

☞ I wish to purchase a considerable quantity of Wheat, for which a fair price will be given.

Take Notice.

TONEY GELDING a man of Colour, well know about the Town of Washington, has for certain considerations, Indented himself to the Subscriber, to demean himself in all respects as his servant. These are to caution all persons from harbouring or employing the said Toney Gelding, without a license from me in writing, for so doing—And I hereby Caution and forbid all Masters of Vessels and others, from carrying the said Toney Gelding out of the County of Beaufort, under the penalty of the Law.

JOSEPH B. HINTON.

Washington, June 3, 1823.—396tf.

$50 reward

WILL be paid to whoever will apprehend and deliver to the Sheriff of the County of Beaufort a negro fellow named

JIM,

The property of Mr. Alderson E. Harvey of said County. This fellow is about six feet high, slim built, very black, speaks smoothly, and is about thirty years of age.—It is to be hoped that all persons, who feel for the honor and safety of that part of the community which is peculiarly confided to the protection of Men, will aid and assist in securing this daring villain, in order that he may be brought to Justice.—The crime of which he has been guilty (committing violence on a white woman) calls on every citizen to exert himself for his apprehension. The citizens of the town of Washington have subscribed the above reward which will no doubt be increased by a proper application to the Governor of the State. All persons are warned not to harbor, conceal, or assist his escape under the penalty of the Law.

STEPHEN OWENS, *Shff.*

Beaufort County, June.

☞ Editors of newspapers throughout this State will do an act of kindness by giving the above a few insertions in their respective papers.

Public Notice.

Selling off at Reduced Prices.

THE Subscribers intends leaving this for NewYork by the 10th of June instant, as they do not intend to return to this place again, they are determined to Sell off the Stock of Goods now on hand at reduced prices for Cash.

It is particularly requested that all those having any claims will call for settlement, also, those who are indebted, to call and settle their accounts on or before the above date.

R. & W. TANNAHILL.

Washington, May 16, 1823.—tf324.

BURBANK & POTTS,

HAVE just received from Roanoke, a quantity of cut Herrings, of an excellent quality—Which they will sell low for Cash.

May 9, 1823.—6w393.

Maules Point

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber as Agent and Attorney in fact of Mrs. Elizabeth Blount, offers for sale that well known and valuable Estate on Pamptico River, about ten miles below Washington, called MAULES POINT. This tract contains between Eleven and Twelve hundred acres of level land, susceptible of highly advantageous culture; most of which, in point of fertility, is searcely equalled by any other lands in that section of country—It is well set with valuable Oak and Pine timber, and is said to possess the finest situation for a Fishery on the River. If a beautiful and an almost boundless prospect, a salubrious atmosphere, good water and agreeable society conduce to the comfort and pleasures of retirement, there are few situations in any country that possess higher advantages for a private residence, and from the fertility of its soil, the value of its timber, the advantages of its situation as a fishery, and its convenience to the flourishing Town of Washington, the Subscriber believes there are few places that afford stronger inducements to the purchaser of every description.—A further description of a place so generally known, is deemed unnecessary.

For a few days the Subscriber may be found at Mr. Leroy's in Washington, after which, he will be absent for three or four weeks—during which time, persons desirous of purchasing will please apply to Major Thomas H. Blount or Col. William Vines, who will take a pleasure in making any communications in relation to it.

JAMES WEBB.

May 30, 1823.——3w 395

CASH FOR NEGROES,

JACKSON STURGES at the Log House Landing, would like to purchase two or three likely young black boys from 15 to 20 years old, of good character, for which cash will be given at a fair price.

May 23, 1823.—3t395pd.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

BEAUFORT COUNTY.

Original Attachment.

Robert Spier *vs.* Harriett Wiles.

RETURNED before me by Samuel W. Lucas one of the Constables of said County, "Levied on the following articles, the property of the Defendant, viz. one feather bed, one straw bed, one field bedstead, one bolster, one wash-stand, four blankets, one Plaster Paris image, subject to a levy made on an attachment in favor of Jarvis B. Buxton the 3d inst." I have agreeably to law staid the proceedings in this suit for the space of thirty days, at the end of which time if the defendant does not appear and plead, Judgment final will be given against her.

J. MASTIN, *J. P.*

Washington, June 5, 1823.—4i396

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

BEUFORT COUNTY.

Original Attachment.

Jarvis B. Buxton, vs. Harriett Wiles.

RETURNED before me, by Samnel W Lucas, one of the constables of said County—"Levyed on one feather bed, one straw bed, on bolster, one field bedstead, four blankets, one wash-stand and one doll-baby."

I have agreeably to Law, staid the proceedings in this suit, for the space of thirty days—at the expiration of which time, if the said Harriett Wiles does not make her personal appearance and plead, Judgment final will be given against her.

JAMES ELLISON.

Washington. June 3, 1823.—4t396.

Notice.

ON Monday the 30th day of June next will be sold by the Executors, all the perishable property of the late Walter Hanrahan, dec'd. consisting of West India produce, Pork, Bacon, Cotton, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. &c.

May 29, 1823.——4w

Pocket Book Lost.

ON or about the 10th day of May ult. the Subscriber lost from his pocket a red morocco Pocket Book, containing $13. 6 1-4 cents in cash & several papers;—the following due bill is the only one particularly recollected—a Due Bill from Rich'd Grist, esq. to me, amount $5. Mr. Grist is requested not to pay said amount to any other person—and all persons are cautioned not to trade for the same as the payment has been stopped—A generous reward will be given the finder on the delivery of the same, with its contents, to

EDWIN HARRELL.

Tranters Creek, June 5, 1823.—1w.pd.

Poetry.

THE FEMALE AUCTIONEER.

"Who'll buy a heart?" sweet Harriet cries—
Harriet the blooming and the fair—
Whose lovely form, and dove-like eyes,
Can banish grief and soothe despair—
"Come bid? my heart is up for sale:
"Will no one bid? pray, sirs, consider,
"'Tis sound, and kind, and fond, and hale,
"And a great bargain to the bidder."
"I'll bid," says Gripus—"I will pay
A thousand eagles promptly told."
"That is no bid, sir, let me say—
A faithful heart's not bought with gold."
"I'll bid with marriage faith, and plight
A heart, says Frank, with love o'erflowing;
"Aye! *that's a bid, that's something like*;
And *now* my heart is—going—going."

Anecdotes.

An Irishman in America, once wrote to his father in Ireland thus:

"*Dear Father*—I wish you would come and settle in this place, for your business is much better here than it is where you are; and, besides, I dare say you would soon get to be a colonel, a justice of the peace, a member of the legislature, or a constable, for in this country they have mighty mean men to fill these offices."

A MISER'S WILL.

"I give and bequeath to my sister-in-law, Sarah Dennis four old worsted stockings, which she will find underneath my bed; to my nephew, Charles Macartney, two pair of stockings, lying in the box where I keep my linen; to Lieut. Johnston of his majesty's fifth regiment of foot, my only pair of white cotton stockings, and my old scarlet great coat; and to Hannah Bourke, my house keeper, in return for her long and faithful services, my cracked earthen pitcher." Hannah, in anger, told the other legatees that she resigned to them her valuable share of the property, and retired. In equal rage Charles kicked down the pitcher; and as it broke, a multitude of guineas burst out and rolled along the floor. —This fortunate discovery induced those present to examine the stockings, which to their great joy were crammed with money.

FEMALE LOQUACITY.

A Lady observed, that women surpassed men in epistolatory correspondence, Johnson said, 'I do not know that.' 'At least, said the Lady they are most pleasing when they are in conversation.' 'Madam,' returned Johnson, 'I think they are most pleasing when they hold their tongues.'

When Algernon Sidney placed his head on the block, the executioner asked him (as was the custom in such cases) whether he should rise again? The intrepid patriot replied, "Not till the general resurrection. Strike on!"

A late writer compares *love* to the small pox, which, says he, we never have a second time.—This is a favorite doctrine among the ladies, but it is not maintained by the other sex.

NEW-YORK, MAY 13,

A hoax has been played off on one of our knowing friends of wall-street at which we know not whether to laugh heartily, or be exceedingly angry. A tight fellow brought into this celebrated street a beautiful spotted poney for sale. The horse resembled a leopard in the richness and variety of his spots, and attracted universal attention. He was purchased by an honorable member of our board of brokers, who having made a lucky hit that day, was in good spirits, and gave a good price for the animal, who was soon caparisoned, and his new master, with whip in hand, cantered him out on the third avenue, and galloped him back. The horse performed exceedingly well, and was in a foam on his return to the city, when lo! and behold! as the sweat oozed from his flanks and the pores of his skin, the spots disappeared, and were washed away. *The horse had been painted for the purpose*, spotted, to cheat the knowing ones of Wall-st. and he stood by the door after the ride, in his original dirty grey and yellow, "redeemed, regenerated, and disenthralled."

THE YANKEES OUT DONE.

We think the Easteen venders of wooden nutmegs and whitewood mammoth pumpkin-seeds, had better give up business as both Jerseymen and Sopus boys are beating them. The beautiful horse which it was thought had exchanged hides with a leopard, and which was sold in this street the other day, was painted in Jersey, and the Sopus lads have been selling perfumed candle-ends for Pamatum, and scented soap grease for wash balls!

New York Com. Adv.

Agricultural.

CUCUMBERS.

If you save a cucumber for seed, let it be the first fine fruit that appears on the plant. The plant will cease to bear much after this fruit becomes yellowish. Care should be taken, that nothing of the melon, pumkin or squash kind grow near a seed bearing cucumber plant; and that all cucumbers of different sort from that bearing the seed be kept a great distance. There are many sorts of cucumbers; the Long Prickly, the Short Prickly, the Cluster, and many others; but the propagation and cultivation of all sorts are the same.

TO PRESERVE FRUITS OR FLOWERS.

Mix one lb. of nitre with two lb. of bole ammoniac and 3 lb. of clean common sand; then, in dry weather, take fruit of any sort, which is not fully ripe, allowing the stalks to remain, and put then one by one into an open glass till it is quite full, cover the glass with oiled cloth, closely tied down; put the glass 3 or 4 inches into the earth, in a dry cellar, and surround it on all sides to the depth of 3 or 4 inches with the above mixture. The fruit will thus be preserved quite fresh all the year round.

WHEAT.

We have many reports of extensive damage done to the growing crops of wheat by the Hessian fly. Some of the farmers on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, it is said, will not make as much grain as they seeded. *However, we have* 2000 *bushels more*, just arrived at Baltimore, from Europe.

Niles' Reg.

POLITICAL.

From the Richmond Enquirer,

TO THE EDITORS.

GENTLEMEN.

By your remarks on my second communication, the presence of a certain angry element is indicated, that shows me the danger of a more near approach without the protecting aid of philosophy: I shall, therefore, in what I am about to perform, endeavour to disarm the gathering cloud, by the rod of temperate criticism.

You accuse me of bad logic in this:—"We invite foreign aid," because we presume that Wythe will call out a reply!—We tacitly acknowledge our inability to vindicate Mr. Crawford, because we are in no haste to undertake his vindications against Wythe!"

Now I ask the readers of the Enquirer when did its editors, before the first number of Wythe, fail to defend Mr. Crawford, with the ready zeal of partizans, against any and every accusation that had found its way—no matter in what manner, into the columns of that paper? We all remember how closely they followed up the discussion of Congress, on the employment of Mr. Senator Thomas; on the suppressed documents, &c. &c.; and more recently we have seen, that they gave to Pendleton (who undertook to investigate a particular transaction of Mr. Crawford's history) line for line, and fairly tired him down in the unequal contest of "more last words"! When, therefore, my first number appeared in the Enquirer, unaccompanied by any attempt at editorial refutation; but with this significant suggestion—"We presume that Wythe will call out a reply," certainly, nothing appeared more logical than the inferences, that the editors, tacitly acknowledged their own inability to supply an answer, and that they would be glad to receive the aid of a foreign hand.

As to the third proof of my false logic—"We abandon [Mr. C's] general merits, because we receive and publish a letter from Judge Tait"!—the editors, by changing the terms of my proposition, have rendered the error entirely their own.

But it seems I have charged Judge Tait "with crimes which are neither specified nor proved—his greatest crime, being, perhaps, his friendship for Mr. Crawford!" I did, however, give a pretty distinct specification of the offences, which I supposed ought to discredit him in the particular case in question, if not generally; although I did not take the trouble to detail the proofs.—These I shall now briefly and substantially state, and refer the curious reader to the documents at large. He will find that they carry on their face a weight of moral probability not to be resisted out of a court of technical law.

Thus it is proved that in 1806, one Josiah Glass, of notorious memory, who prowled between North Carolina and Georgia, and who was previously known to Judge Tait, supplied himself, in North Carolia, with a justice's warrant against one Robert Clary, of Georgia, for negro-stealing, and got it "backed" in Georgia, first by Judge Tait, and next by a justice of the peace—on the strength of the Judge's signature;—that under this illegal precept against *the father*, Glass apprehended a son of the same name, not for the offence stated on the face of the paper, but for the avowed purpose of getting him to confess a different crime, implicating other persons in the state of Georgia; that Glass and his associate (young Clary) travelled back sixty miles to Judge Tait—strictly as companions and equals, with many boasts, thrown out on the road, of the profitable speculation in which they were engaged; that in travelling these sixty miles, the associate passed by another Judge (of the middle circuit) and many justices of the peace, equally qualified with Judge Tait, to receive criminal confessions; that on the arrival at Green court, Glass caused a letter to be handed to Judge Tait, then on the bench, stating—"he had a man in his possession, who had been very anxious to make certain confessions to his honour," &c. with a "N. B.—Mr. William H. Crawford, Esq. is interested in a part of the aforesaid depositions, and will do well to attend"—Mr. C. being at the place, but not in any official station; that Colonel Gresham, at the same time on the Bench with Judge Tait, dissuaded the latter from having any thing to do with the confessions of Clary, on the ground of the known infamy of his character; that Judge Tait did, nevertheless, proceed to take the confessions, with no person present but Glass, & a lad who acted as Secretary—although advised to take with him the public prosecutor, or to leave the business to the inferior court; finally, that the judge, keeping the original himself, gave a certified copy to Glass of the confession, with five dollars (the amount admitted by the latter) who hawked the paper about the state of Georgia, until its contents became generally known.

It scarce need be added, that Clary "confessed General Clark (the old opponent of Messrs. Tait and Crawford) guilty of high crimes; but fortunately for the former, Clary referred to the confession of a counterfeiter then confined in N. Carolina, who was said to have received conveyance of lands from Gen. C. for a large sum of spurious money. Gen. C. immediately despatched to N. Carolina two respectable gentlemen, before the prisoner there was disposed of, and before the conspirators had time to give colour to the story of the transfer of lands, by forging of a deed &c., and thus Gen. Clark early and completely vindicated his character, against one of the foulest machinations, that was ever conceived.

The full extent of the reward received by Glass for his services has never been ascertained. We have seen that he confessed the receipt of five dollars, from Judge Tait to aid in the payment of his expenses. It appears further that he had been previously recognized to answer some indictment in one of Judge Tait's courts. But that after the affair with Clary, a *nolie prosequi* was entered in his behalf. It may also be added, that neither Mr. Crawford nor Judge Tait has ever explained to the public, the meaning of Glass, in saying—that Mr. C. was *interested* in the confession of Clary.

There is not in the foregoing statement one material circumstance, that is not fully supported by the most unquestionable evidence independent of Gen. Clark's own knowledge or belief. With what pretence then does the Enquirer, speak of my "summoning such a witness as general Clark to any biddings"! yet if the Enquirer could adduce him as a supporter of Mr. Crawford's pretensions to the presidency, we should be pompously reminded, that as a general officer, he had rendered the most essential services to his country in the Indian wars in which he had been engaged; that he is the republican governor of one of the most patriotic states in the Union—the worthy successor of the Jacksons, the Baldwins, the Earlys, &c. &c. But fortunately general Clark does notstand in need of a puff either at my hands or those of Messrs. Ritchie and Gooch.

The Enquirer complains, that "Tait and Crawford are both to be arraigned upon the testimony of the bitterest personal enemy whom Crawford has upon the earth —a man whose boldness of assertion is equal to the malignity of his antipathy—and who has written the very pamphlet on which Wythe so liberally draws for proofs, for the *avowed purpose of defeating Wm. H. Crawford's election to the Presidency.!*"

We have seen the inaccuracy of the first part of this extract. I shall now show the equal want of minute correctness in the remaining part. The extract below is General Clark's own account of his motives.—

"The following publication is made for the purpose of placing before my children, in as concise a manner as the nature of the circumstances will admit, some particulars relative to myself of which they might hereafter have some incorrect representations, and of the real truth of which I deem it highly important that they should be fully possessed—and for the purpose also of furnishing my friends with an unvarnished statement of transactions of which they have received some partials, and with the particulars of which many of them have expressed a wish to be accurately informed—and for the still further and not less important purpose of exhibiting, in a proper point of view, the real character of WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, Esq. the present Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, from which as I conceive, a proper estimate may in some degreee be made of his just claims to public confidence, and of his moral fitness for further promotion."

That General Clark intended to make a publication of this sort, long before Mr. Crawford had been thought of for the Presidency, will fully appear from another extract that I shall give, taken from the deposition filed by General C. in the indictment for the assault on Judge Tait; and dated the 13th May, 1809.—A full and particular detail of the circumstances connected with this transaction, and of the unparalleled injuries done to this deponent, he intended and still intends to lay before the public."

The pamphlent was printed in 1819, about the time General C. was first elected Governor, and was again emphatically tried on its merits, as has been stated, in 1821—when Gen. C. was a second time elected to that office. On the latter occasion, the question distinctly put to every voter at the county polls, by the partizans of the gubernatorial candidates, was this: are you for Clark as Governor, or Crawford as President? with the suggestion that Georgia would perhaps never give a President to the Union unless Crawford were the man Whether *state pride* will, in 1824, overcome the powerful impression made against Mr. Crawford, by the pamphlet in question, and give him a majority of suffrages in Georgia, remains to be seen. The Enquirer however already assumes the affirmative—possibly on the principle often found successful in elections, *by the assertion of strength, strength is gained.*

I have now, as I humbly conceive, made good the positions I was reluctantly drawn out to advance in my second communication to the Enquirer; and without being a public prosecutor, either from position or inclination, no man shall be permitted to dispute my right to take an active interest in the honour and welfare of my country. If in the exercise of that privilege, I have given pain to those whose conduct I have examined, I must reply in the language of the Roman poet:

Leniter ex merito quicquid patiare, ferendum est

WYTHE

A Contract

For Building a Bridge.

ON the 4th day of July next, at the Court House, in Greenville, a contract will be made with the lowest bidder, for Building a Bridge over Tar River near the Public Ferry, in said Town—

The length of the intended Bridge is estimated at 500 Yards, about four fifths of which will be through the low grounds, the whole to be made of framed timber, according to a plan which will be open for inspection at the Store of W. & F. Brooks, in Greenville, during the ten days preceding the 4th July

Terms of payment.—Eleven Hundred and fifty Dollars being the amount of a tax now in a train for collection, will be paid in advance, and the balance in one and two years thereafter, or at an earlier period should it be found expedient on the day of Contracting.

GEORGE EASON,
JOHN MOORING,
WILLES BROOKS,
JNO. NORCOTT,
SHADRACH SHIVERS. } Commissioner's.

Greenville, May 12, 1823.—394tf.

Lost.

A Few days since a Judgment obtained upon a Note given by Tenant J. Bowen to Charles Cushing, dec'd for the sum of Nine dollars and sixty-four cents.—Date not recollected.

Mr. Bowen is hereby requested not to pay said amount to no person other than the subscriber—The finder is desired to hand said Judgment to

A. RAVEN.

May 23, 1823.—tf395.

PRINTED BY JOHN M'WILLIAMS,
AT THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM—HALF-YEARLY IN ADVANCE.